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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Fort Almanac—April 7.

Sun Rises	5 38 A M
Sun Sets	6 27 P M
Day's Length	12 h 47 m
High Water at Southport	11.36 P M
High Water at Wilmington	1.19 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON N. C., April 7

Meteorological data for yesterday.

Temperature: 8 a. m. 65°. 8 p. m. 65°, maximum, 79°; minimum, 63°; mean, 71°.

Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 50

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 5—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 9 8 feet.

OUTLINES

Mr. Morgan's resolutions favoring Cuban belligerency came up in the Senate yesterday; during the discussion Mr. Hale of Massachusetts was denounced as being in communication with the Spanish authorities. —— The Weather Bureau reports that the week ending April 6th, over the greater part of the country, was not favorable to farming operations. —— Special action on the part of Congress may not be necessary to afford relief to the Mississippi flood sufferers, as the fund for the suppression of epidemics will afford all the relief that could be expected from the Government. —— The secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange issues a statement showing the movement of the cotton crop for the first seven months of the present season, compared with the previous three years. —— Western railroads are not confident in keeping rates from being demoralized, and the prospect is that some of the roads will be cutting rates, and that a fight will be on all along the line. —— It is semi-officially denied at Madrid that the Spanish authorities have entered into negotiations for the submission of the Cuban insurgents. —— The total value of exports from Newport News is greater by $1 250,000 than for any other month in the history of the port. —— General Julio Sanguilly is in Jacksonville, Fla., and is being closely watched by Spanish spies. —— The Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Indiana protest against the Dingley tariff which increases the rate on leaf tobacco. —— One of Spain's prominent officials resigns and goes back to Spain; insurgents destroy the plantation of an American in the province of Matanzas, which Weyler claims to have "pacified." —— In the United States Circuit Court, at Greensboro, in the suit of the Southern Railway vs. Governor Russell, a continuance was granted until June 8th, when the case will be heard at Asheville. —— The Savannah river is on a rampage; a rise of twelve inches more will flood Hamburg, S C. —— No effort will be made to fill the Senate committee vacancies until after the passage of the tariff act. —— One hundred and seventy new looms will be added to the Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., which will make it the largest cotton factory in the South. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1¾, last loan offered at 1½ and closed at 1½@1¾ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 7⅝c; middling gulf 7⅝; flour weak and lower; wheat—spot weaker; No. 2 red free on board 80½c; corn—spot dull, No. 2 39½c at elevator and 80½c afloat; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady at 29½@29¾c.

Mrs. Hettie Green has a pull on Chicago. She has $2,000,000 invested in mortgages ranging from $20,000 to $40,000

Senator Hoar says there is no decadence in the United States Senate. But he cannot deny that there is something like a pronounced codfish odor about it when he gets warmed up.

And now the people of North Louisiana are asking the stupid question if tobacco can be successfully grown in their section, when it is successfully grown in nearly every State in the Union.

President McKinley declined to take a hand in the Chicago municipal election racket. He did well. He has his hands full trying to attend to the brigades of patriots that daily file into the White House.

The State of Kentucky has a severe attack of retrenchment. A bill has passed the Assembly cutting the salaries of all State officers from Governor down, to apply, however, to the next set, not to present incumbents.

Some convicts are tough and also good on the jump. Two of them, one day last week, in Iowa, although chained together, jumped from a train bowling along at a speed of forty miles an hour and made good their escape.

There have been contradictory reports as to the fate of Gen. Rivera. It was reported and denied that he had been tried and shot. The latest is that Weyler wants to kill him, but that the Spanish Government will deem it better policy to spare and pardon him.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is protesting against the Dingley bill, which it characterizes as a measure "to strangle the commerce of the country." The esteemed C. C., should take its medicine without grimacing. Didn't it help elect McKinley and "a "sound money Congress?" And didn't it know that both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna were for a new tariff?

THE MORNING STAR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

VOL. LX.—NO. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,157

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The New York *Sun* pronounces the Dingley bill an "honestly conceived measure intended to restore prosperity to the people of the United States," but savagely denounced the Wilson bill because of the protective features in it. The *Sun* calls itself a Democratic paper, but Bro. Dana is now in congenial company and where he should have been all the time. He is and for years has been a protectionist, while denouncing protection in his paper.

As an excuse for bouncing some of the postmasters whose time does not expire for some time yet, it is claimed that a good many were appointed before the close of Mr. Cleveland's term, to fill vacancies caused by resignations of incumbents who resigned so that some relative or friend could get their places and hold over. This is rather thin, but they are not looking for thick excuses in the bounce business.

The Richmond *Dispatch* notes a recent surgical operation, at the Old Dominion Hospital, for appendicitis, making the fifty-seventh performed by Dr. Geo. Ben Johnston, with such success that he never lost but two cases. The general impression has been that in submitting to a surgical operation for this trouble a person had only one chance in ten of surviving and that a slim one.

If there are any Congressmen who may feel disposed to "sass" the U. S. Agricultural Department, as many of them did when pot metal Morton was running it, they would do well to remember that Mr. Wilson's best man and assistant stands six feet six inches in his slippers, weighs three hundred pounds, is as strong as a bull and can hit like a mule.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
E. WARREN & SON—Our opening.
A. A. WATSON—Administrator's sale.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

THINK OF IT—18 Market street.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. H. A. Gilliam, of Wilson, was here yesterday.

— Mr. E. T. Pullen, of Ashton, was in the city yesterday.

— Dr. E. A. Alderman, of the State University, left yesterday morning.

— D. B. Sutton, Esq., has returned to the city after a visit to Virginia.

— Mr. E. R. Harty, of Charlotte, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Rev. Wm. Black, of Monroe, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. E. Thigpen, of Chadbourn, was among yesterday's visitors in the city.

— The STAR regrets to note that Mr. Edward Jones is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

— Mr. J. C. Cantwell, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. John Dobson, representing J. J. White, commission merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., is in the city.

— Among the country merchants in the city yesterday were Mr. E H. Morton, Verona; Mr. Wm. Sloan, Garland, and Mr. Robert Livingstone, Little River, S. C.

— Among the numerous arrivals in the city yesterday were Mr. M. J. Ward, Whiteville; Mr. J. W. Williamson, Cerro Gordo; Mr. D. P. Williams, Roseboro; Mr. W. H. Carter, Wallace; Mr. J. B. Schulkea, Whiteville; Messrs. J. T. Jarmon and O. E Barton, of Jacksonville.

Funeral of Mrs. Penelope Conekin.

The funeral of Mrs. Penelope Conekin took place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Fifth Street M. E. Church, the pastor Rev. W. L. Cunninggim officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. W. H. Sholar, W. K. Bell, J. W. Hewett, T. J. Linden, K. H. Snell, and W. H. Hardy. After the services at the church the remains of the aged lady were carried to Oakdale and laid to rest.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Only four more days of Bargains at Rehder's. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— See ad. announcing change of schedule of New York steamers.

— Lenten service at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church to-night at 8 o'clock.

— Light receipts of cotton yesterday, 19 bales, as against 77 on the same day last year.

— Mr. J. J. Shepard advertises some bargains in dry goods. He may be found at 18 Market street.

— Jas. Foard, colored, was arrested and placed in the guard house last night for beating his wife.

— The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Produce Exchange will be held Tuesday, April 18. The polls will be open from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

— There were no Chicago markets yesterday on the boards at the Produce Exchange. The reason was that it was election day in that city and the Board of Trade was closed.

— The new Captain of Police, Michael Griffin, was sworn in yesterday, but was let off for several days upon a leave of absence. Several other policemen were also sworn in.

— The Auditing Committee of the County Commissioners, Chairman F. W. Foster and Commissioners Moore and Alexander, met at the Court House last night and audited and approved bills of the county for the month of March.

— Capt. Leavitt held another open air gospel meeting last night at Front and Market streets. A large crowd assembled to hear him and listened to his words with deep interest. Capt. Leavitt intends shortly to procure a tent in which to address the people.

— The item about county bonds in our report of the proceedings of the County Commissioners was incorrect. The matter under discussion was not as stated, but was the calling in of $40,000 of outstanding bonds and reissuing them at a reduced rate of interest. The present rate is 5 per cent.

— E. Warren & Son advertise their opening to take place to-morrow and next day. The ladies are particularly requested to be present with the promise that something will be shown them that will interest them. Popular interest in the improvements going on at this well known establishment has been awakened for some time past, and doubtless there will be many to accept the invitation tendered by the proprietors.

CAPE FEAR LUMBER INTEREST.

On the 30th inst. a petition signed by each of the mill companies of this city, and by a representative of each of the railroads running out of here, was sent with a letter of transmittal to our Senator, Mr. Marion Butler, of the U. S. Senate Committee on Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.

The letter asked that he use his influence in support of the petition, which asked for a duty of at least two dollars on all importations of lumber in the United States. His attention was called to the fact that the material interests of a very large proportion of our local population are largely bound up in the question of the prosperity of our lumber mills and the imposing of such duty would tend directly and very forcibly toward the revival of prosperity for this section of North Carolina.

It is well known that this point was strongly urged in the Senate yesterday, and to-day the following letter was received, showing conclusively that this petition was given due weight:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1st.

Mr. Chas. M. Whitlock, Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—I am directed by Senator Butler to say to you in reply to your favor of the 30th, in which you enclose petition of lumbermen for duty on lumber, that he will offer the same as a memorial in the Senate next Monday. Yours truly,

[Signed] F. H. HOOVER, Private Secretary.

Revival at Fifth St. ect M. E. Church.

A very successful meeting is going on at Fifth Street M. E. Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, pastor. It began on Monday night with a most excellent sermon by Rev. J. A. Hornaday, of Weldon. Those who heard him say that Rev. Mr. Hornaday is a revivalist of unusual power and his efforts are being crowned with a measure of success that is very gratifying. Monday night fifteen persons requested prayer and many others betrayed deep interest. A special feature of the services is the music, rendered by a choir of forty voices. Two services are held, one beginning at 4 p. m. and the other at 7.45 p. m.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—10 bales cotton, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R R.—5 bales cotton, 27 casks spirits turpentine, 31 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—16 casks spirits turpentine, 93 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—4 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 9 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 19 bales; spirits turpentine, 50 casks; rosin, 40 bbls; tar, 73 bbls; crude turpentine, 11 bbls.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Lots of new things arrived on yesterday's New York steamer, and are on sale to day at Rehder's. †

Rush has been so great that many people could not be waited on during the last two days at Rehder's. †

BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE.

List of Officials Elected by the Board of Aldermen Presented—Contracts Construed In—Bills Audited and Approved.

The Board of Audit and Finance met in regular session yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Present, Chairman W. H. Chadbourn and Messrs. H. C. McQueen, C. W. Yates, H. A. DeCover and J. H. Webber, colored. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Chadbourn suggested that the election of a clerk to the Board be deferred, and upon motion of Mr. H. C. McQueen Mr. John Cowan, the present incumbent, was elected temporary clerk to the Board.

A communication was received from the Board of Aldermen, signed by Mr. B. F. Rice, clerk, in regard to the election held Monday. A full list of the different city officials elected was given, and a statement that Mr. F. B. Rice was elected city clerk, treasurer and tax collector, he having received 4 votes and Mr. Struthers 3.

Geo. Rountree, Esq., and Herbert McClammy, Esq., counsel for Mr. Rice, appeared before the Board and claimed Mr. Rice's election and tendered his bond. The Board deferred action on the matter until Friday.

The following contracts awarded by the Board of Aldermen, were concurred in: For caring for and shoeing of the city mules and horses to S. P. Cowan & Co., at $9 75 each per month; for furnishing the prisoners with meals to Mrs. Jane Sheehan, at 7½ cents per meal; and for furnishing the city with lumber to Messrs. Fore & Foster.

A bill of Jas. Lowrey for $10 for the use of his building during election time, was referred to the Board of Aldermen for investigation, as his charges were in excess of other charges for similar service.

Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared before the Board and stated that A. G. Ricaud, receiver of the First National Bank, had brought suit against the city for the return of $838 58, which was the amount of tax paid on 56,105 shares of stock of the First National bank, listed by H. M. Bowden cashier, in 1890. Mr. McClammy also stated that the matter had been entrusted to him by D. B. Sutton, Esq., ex-city attorney, and he wished for further instructions. On motion the matter was referred to the Board of Aldermen, with the statement that the Board of Audit and Finance would approve of the action of that Board.

The clerk was instructed to notify the different bonded city officials, recently elected, to present their bonds.

Bills for current expenses were audited and approved to the amount of $4,531.74.

The Board then adjourned until Friday afternoon at 3 30 o'clock, when the matter in regard to the city clerk and treasurer will be taken up. No other business will be transacted.

Annual Meeting of the Clarendon Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Clarendon Yacht Club was held at the City Hall last evening at 8 15 o'clock. President P. B. Manning in the chair.

After the reading of the reports, which showed the Club to be in a flourishing condition, the Club went into the election of officers: Mr. J. F. Post, Jr., was elected president; Mr. W. A. Dick, vice president, and Mr. C. H. Robinson, Jr., secretary and treasurer. An Executive Committee, consisting of Mr. G. H. Smith, Rev. C. Dennen and Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, was elected.

After some discussion it was the sense of the meeting that the membership limit be increased to 200.

The members of the club are justly proud of their organization and its facilities for providing sport and amusement.

The club building on Wrightsville Beach is handsome and commodious and is an ornament to the beach. The bathing facilities in connection are all one could wish. The club will probably be opened about the middle of May.

Joseph Jefferson Saturday Night.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson will be seen at the Opera House on April 10th, presenting "Rip Van Winkle."

The very name of Joseph Jefferson carries with it a subtle magnetism created by the remarkable character and attainments of its bearer. It is a synonym for all that is best and truest in dramatic art. His work on the stage is as index to the character of the man. He is no respector of persons and the same cordiality of demeanor characterizes his friendly intercourse with the Chief Magistrate of the nation and his demeanor toward the humblest member of his company. "Rip Van Winkle" has been made a stage classic at the hands of this master, as his every play he has undertaken. His appearance in Wilmington next week will probably be made the occasion of such a demonstration of favor as the veteran actor has never seen. Advance sale of seats will commence to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock at Gerken's.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Crop Season Not Opened Very Favorably in the State.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, April 6.—Supreme Court opinions are handed down as follows: Nelson vs. Insurance Company, from Lenoir, affirmed; Tucker vs. Satherthwaite, from Pitt, new trial.

The first crop bulletin, issued to-day, says the crop season has not opened very favorably in North Carolina. The farmers are still behind, but may be able to catch up in two weeks. Frost damaged fruit trees, strawberries and truck in the eastern district to a considerable extent, except in the southern and eastern portions of the district.

What a rush at J. H. Rehder & Co.'s People are taking advantage of the Great Bargains. †

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

Presbytery of Wilmington.

The Presbytery of Wilmington is in session at Clarkton. Following is the programme as given by the Clarkton correspondent of the Columbus *News*: Opening sermon at 7.30 p. m., April 6th, by Rev. Kenneth McDonald.

On Wednesday the Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary of Home Missions in the Southern Presbyterian Church, will be heard in behalf of the cause he represents.

On Thursday will be held the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the completion of the Presbyterian Westminster Standard. The first address will be made by Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill, of Marion, N. C. Subject: "The objects sought and the blessings gained by the Westminster Assembly." The second address is by Rev. Dr. P. H. Hoge, of Wilmington, N. C. Subject: "The personnel and the proceedings of the Westminster Assembly." The third is by Rev P. McIntyre, of Falsons, N. C. Subject: "Presbyterianism as it is to-day and what it stands for."

A large delegation of Wilmington Presbyterians left yesterday for Clarkton to be present at the sessions of the Presbytery.

FAYETTEVILLE ITEMS.

Suicide of a Prominent Farmer—Accidental Shooting.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, April 6, 1897.—Mr. J. O. Tillman, a prominent farmer living at Flea Hill, about six miles from here committed suicide yesterday afternoon. No other cause for the act can be assigned except despondency over the prolonged illness of his youngest child. He was frequently heard to swear that he would die before the child did. The little one grew worse yesterday afternoon, and the father was driven to despair.

A colored man named John Brown was shooting cats here yesterday with a small rifle, when the rifle was accidentally discharged. The ball entered his head just above the left eye, inflicting a wound which may prove serious.

ALL GREENSBORO WELCOMES HIM

[*Greensboro Record.*]

Hon. Chas. M. Stedman, Lieut.-Governor of North Carolina from '84 to '88, is in the city and what is more has decided to make this place his home in the future.

Maj. Stedman has been residing in Atlanta for the past few years, practicing his profession, the law, and has been very successful, but the Major is a native North Carolinian and no matter how successful he has yearned for the State of his nativity. This has grown upon him until it has become almost a mania with him and at last he decided to come back to the Old North State to live and die among his people, although it is to be hoped the latter contingency is a long way off, for Major Stedman is a gentleman any community will be proud of and Greensboro is glad to have him cast his lot among us, hoping that he will find it remunerative from a business point of view, and knowing that he will certainly find it pleasant. He is known as a great constitutional lawyer all over the country, and should have no trouble in finding business abundant.

Messrs. Rehder & Co.'s Sale Week.

Messrs. J. H. Rehder & Co. are having a big run this week. It is their Special Sale Week and every attraction, both in the quality and in the price of goods is offered. This is a specially progressive and enterprising firm and the STAR takes pleasure in calling the attention of its subscribers to the bargains which may be found at the big department store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Administrator's Sale

OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION. On to-morrow, Thursday morning, I will sell at the office of Cronly & Morris, 120 Princess street, two $1,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. State Bonds, Seven Shares Stock N. C. R. R. Co., par value $100 each. A. A. WATSON, Administrator, ap 7 2t

Opera Chairs.

ON ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS TO ST. Andrew's Church we have for disposal from 70 to 80 Opera Chairs. They are in good order and look as well as new. Apply to THOS. F. BAGLEY, Treasurer. ap 6 3t

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 3rd, 1897. Sealed proposals will be received at this building until 3 o'clock p. m., April 15th, 1897, for furnishing fuel, lights, water, ice, miscellaneous supplies, washing towels, hauling ashes, and sprinkling streets for this building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, or such portion of the year as may be deemed advisable. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Treasury Department. W. E. KENAN, Custodian. apr 4 3t sun wed

Shippers of Truck

WILL FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE Air Cushion Rubber Stamps, as they always make a good impression on a wood surface. Seal Presses Stamp Pans, Key Tags, Stencil Ink &c.—enough to fill your Pad.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, 15 Princess street. 'Phone 340. apr 4 tf

OUR OPENING

Will take place

Thursday and Friday.

Ladies especially invited.

Will show them something to interest them. Open till 10 P. M.

E. Warren & Son.

ap 7 tf

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

WATCH THE PRICES.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

67 cents a bottle, $8.00 per dozen.

Paine's Celery Compound

73 cents a bottle. $8.75 per dozen.

Pain Killer 17c a Bottle, $2 Per Dozen.

Simmon's Liver Regulator 16c a package, $1 85 per dozen.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup 16c bottle.
Bull's Cough Syrup 16c a bottle.
Syrup Figs 34c a bottle.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla 65c, etc., etc.

If you want to save money buy your Drugs from

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ap 2 tf Wilmington, N. C.

FIRE OATS.

10 and 20c Per Bushel.

TRIED AND FOUND

GOOD FOR STOCK.

TERMS SPOT CASH.

WORTH & WORTH.

ap 2 tf

CUT PRICES AT

Mercer & Evan's.

Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

Norton Yam Seed Potatoes.

A nice lot of Norton Yam Slips, for Seed.
Early Rose Seed Potatoes.
Mapes' Potato Manure, the best Fertilizer on the market for Potatoes.
A full line of heavy and fancy Groceries.
Drugs, Nails, Hoop Iron, Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, etc. Call or write for prices.

D. L. GORE,

120, 122 & 124 North Water street, mar 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

This Week

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

CODFISH

With which to prepare that old time Breakfast Standby, Codfish Balls.

A few extra nice Mixed Nuts.

PRICES?

S. W. SANDERS.

apr 4 tf

Potatoes, Potatoes,

IRISH EATING POTATOES,
SWEET POTATOES and
Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.

Baldwin and Russett Apples.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
mar 2 tf

Assignee's Sale

—OF—

Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897 I will sell the stock of

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars

contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains. Terms of sale cash.

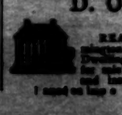
A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer. mar 14 tf

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PRAMPERT,
dec 30 tf No. 11 South Front street

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Rents, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Bonds, notes and insurance attended to promptly. I need no help a few cent stamps. may 6 tf

A. D. BROWN,

No. 29 North Front St.

Men's Medium Weight Grey Cotton Shirts at 33⅓ cents each.
Men's Bleached Jean Drawers at 25 cents per pair.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 cents.
All Wool Art Squares 9x12 feet $9.00 each.
Japanese Dantsu Art Rugs 9x12 feet $10.00 each.
China Mattings 20 cents per yard by the Roll.
China Mattings 22½ cents per yard by the Roll.
China Mattings 27½ cents per yard by the Roll.
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, Taped and Bleached, 10 cents each.
Ladies' Black Corsets, regular 75 cents quality 50 cents per pair.
Windsor Ties, two for 25 cents.
Children's and Gents' Hose, in Ox Blood, 25 cents per pair.
Novelties in Ladies' Belts 50 cents each.
Iron Frame Grenadines 75 cents per yard.
China Silks, Waist Patterns, 37½ cents per yard.
Checked Novelties in Dress Goods 25 cents per yard.
Changeable Mohairs 35 cents per yard.
Black Brocade Silks 65 and 90 cents.
Ladies' String Ties, two for 25 cents.
Ladies' Persian Satin Bows 25 cents each. ap 4 tf

Grand Opening

Of Fine Spring Millinery at Wilmington's Big Racket Store

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th. We have made special efforts to please the ladies in fine Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, and we propose to show the nicest selection, the prettiest styles and the lowest prices, and ask you one and all to come and give our store a look, and all of our fine Hats. We have made special efforts to please all classes. We have had 1,000 very neat Hats trimmed in Ribbon and Flowers and Lace and Chiffon to sell for 50, 75c and $1.00 each; the neatest line of Hats that has ever been offered for that money.

Our line of fine Hats for ladies, to sell for $1.50 2.00, 2 25 and 2 50, are beautiful.

In Children's Hats we have everything, from nice little banded Straw Hats for 10c to Girls' banded Straw Yacht Sailors for 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 75c and $1.00.

The handsomest line of Leghorns, the finest grade for $1 00 each. All styles of fine Sailor Hats, white, black, navy and brown, banded nicely, for 25c, new styles and nice quality. Beautiful banded Sailors, very neat, for 50c.

In Babies' and Children's Bonnets and Caps we can save you money. A nice plaited edge Lawn Baby Caps, with long strings, for 10c.

Beautiful Tucked Caps in white fine lawn for 25c; better made with more finish at 35, 50, 75c and $1 00.

Silk Caps 25, 50c and $1 00.

In Tam O'Shanter Caps all kinds from 15, 19, 25, 35 to 50c each.

Nice straw shapes for ladies, for 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c and $1 00, 1.50, 2 00 and 2 50 each.

We can please anybody in style and color.

Now Ribbon is a very important feature in the Hat Department. We have at least 2 500 roles of Ribbon of every quality. We have Ribbon 2 yards No. 2 for 3c; No. 5 for 5c; No. 7 for 8c; No. 9 for 10c; No. 12 for 12c; No. 16 for 15c; No. 22 for 21c; No. 30 for 25c; No. 40 for 30c; No. 50 for 35c; No. 60 for 40c; No. 80 for 45c; No. 100 for 60c. These prices buy the finest Taffeta, Morie, Satin of the best quality, Gros Grain in every color—in shaded changeable, white, black or any of the leading colors of the season.

Send us your orders and we will guarantee goods to be as represented; be of the best Silk and best quality of Ribbon.

Come to the opening on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of April. You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite The Orton.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

apr 4 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Special Sale Week

—AT—

REHDER'S

Near Fourth Street Bridge,

Commencing Monday, April 5th.

Greatest Special Sale Week on Record.

Prices the Lowest Ever Heard Of,

☞ Read Circular for prices. Remember six days only. ap 4 tf

VISIT

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

4TH CAMPBELL STREETS.

New Styles. Popular Prices.

mar 14 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. H. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

Now is the Time to Make Your

DEPOSIT IN THE

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Deposits made by April 1st begin to bear interest on that day at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

mar 30 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7

ENGLAND WILL NOT GO IN.

There seems to be an impression among some of the bimetallists in England that Mr. McKinley is really in earnest in his professed desire for an international monetary congress, and that he would like to see the full restoration of silver as a money metal. The probabilities are that in his interviews with them Senator Wolcott professed to voice the sentiments of the President whom he was currently reported to represent, and at whose instance it was currently reported he made his visit to Europe. They doubtless, too, put some stress on Mr. McKinley's silver record as a member of Congress, and taking this in connection with the pledge in the St. Louis platform and the representations of Senator Wolcott and other prominent Republican bimetallists, they are disposed to regard Mr. McKinley as in earnest.

If he were left to himself it is more than likely that he would stand stoutly by silver for that would put him in a consistent attitude and be in accordance with his sympathies, too, for being a Western man he leans more towards the West than towards the East, and having felt the pinch of a contracted currency himself he can better feel for the people of his section, who have been made the sufferers by this war on silver, in the interests of the money powers of the East and of the world.

But while giving Mr. McKinley credit for sincerity, these bimetallists recognize the folly of expecting the co-operation of England in any movement for the remonetization of silver and of making the action of this country hinge in any way upon that. We have within the past few months quoted from the writings of several leading English and German bimetallists, giving their views on the position that England would take on this question, and the reasons therefor, and agreeing that she will take no step friendly to silver but will, on the contrary, throw every obstacle possible in the way of an agreement between other leading nations.

Among those who have recently spoken is Mr. Moreton Frewen, one of the most zealous bimetallists in England. In a communication to the Washington *Post* he asks the question "why should England co-operate to secure international bimetallism?" and answers it by showing why England will not co-operate. In a general way he shows that England is the creditor nation of the world, that every nation and every people under the sun are her debtors, and tribute payers to her. With the present gold standard system she has the advantage of every nation in the world and she is going to keep it as long as she can. She will do this because it is not the voice of England—the people of England—but the voice of the money lenders of England, which is heard and will be heard when this question comes up for discussion. The men who receive annually $400,000,000 in interest from their creditors the world over will prove a factor that it will be exceedingly difficult to overcome, until England feels her prestige and as a manufacturing and commercial nation on the wane and necessity will compel her to listen to the voice of the people more than to the voice of the money lenders.

Speaking as an Englishman, but an honest one, to Americans who have any hopes in England's co-operation, he says:

"The truth is that the great fall in the price of your stable exports, such as wheat and cotton, will each year make it more difficult for you to pay the interest on your foreign debt, and it is this very fall in the price of your exports which gives us, your creditor, cheap raw material and cheap food which secures our manufacturing supremacy and enables us to flourish inordinately as a nation, notwithstanding the paralysis of our agricultural interest and of certain other special industries which have been undermined by the competition of silver-using Asia."

On England's investments in other countries, and in her own colonies, estimated at $10,000,000,000 she draws annually $400,000,000 in interest, the bulk of which is paid in the form of wheat, cotton, wool, meats and other products. It takes now, and has taken at the prevailing prices for the past four years, the equivalent of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat to pay this $400,000,000 debt, which before that could have been discharged with 270,000,000 bushels. England consumes annually about 240,000,000 bushels of wheat so that the fall in prices has given for the same money more than double the amount of wheat she got before, which practically gives the bread supply of England for nothing. This doesn't help the people of England so much, for they suffer in common with the people of other countries from this baneful system, but it is a big thing for the money lenders who get double as much profit on their investments.

Is it surprising, under these circumstances, that the money lenders of that country should be rejoicing in their prosperity, or that they should stubbornly adhere to the system that puts so much wealth into their coffers, and throw cold water on any movement looking to a change?

Is it surprising that the countries which are so bled, the outcome of whose industry goes to further enrich the money lenders of England, should suffer from hard times and their laboring masses grow poorer and poorer no matter how they work and struggle?

But thus it is and thus it will be until this country, looking to its own interests and refusing longer to be dictated to by the Shylocks abroad, adopts a money policy of its own, regardless of what other nations may do. We can stand any possible harm that might come from that better than we can the disasters that have come upon us, and will continue to come upon us, if the present system be perpetuated.

MINOR MENTION.

Cuba has two good fighters in the United States Senate and two good stickers, too—Senators Morgan and Allen—who however far apart they may be on other questions, are standing shoulder to shoulder for Cuba. There is no room to doubt where they stand, for when they speak they speak with a directness and vigor that leaves no doubt as to their meaning. Perhaps they are the least bit too blunt, but bluntness is a virtue when milder phrase might be misconstrued or fail to command attention. These Senators, however blunt they may be, voice the sentiment of the American people, who feel that these struggling Cubans should be dealt with in accordance with the laws of civilized nations, and also feel that this country has been put in a position that does it no credit by the men who have had charge of public affairs and managed our foreign policy. This Government has substantially pursued the same course towards Cuba that the so-called Christian powers are now pursuing towards the island of Crete, when they send their warships to blockade Cretan ports and give aid and comfort to the Turk, whose Government is odious to Crete. We haven't blockaded Cuban ports in the interests of the Spanish oppressor and butcher, but we have blockaded our own ports to prevent vessels from carrying assistance to the Cuban strugglers for freedom, when at the same time we have given the world to understand that no other foreign power can put foot on Cuba and claim any authority there. Thus virtually says to the Cubans that however brutal the fight may be, however Spain may butcher the hapless who may fall into her hands, it must be a question of endurance, which will be decided either by the extirpation of the fighters for freedom or by the exhaustion of their oppressors. This is a chapter in the history of inaction that this country will not be proud of.

* * *

It is creditable to the heart of Mr. McKinley that he shows such sympathetic interest in the victims of the flood visitation in the lower Mississippi valley. This is no ordinary case where the needed relief might be promptly provided by the people of the States affected, for the calamity is wide-spread, covering thousands of miles of country containing many thousands of people, thrifty and industrious, who could not have foreseen the extent of the flood no guarded against it if they had foreseen it. As a general proposition it would not do for the general Government to take cognizance of every disaster that falls upon communities and rush to their relief, for such a disposition would be taken advantage of and the people would come to look to the general Government for the relief which should be provided by themselves. There has been more or less of that already; but in a case like this, where the calamity is so wide-spread, the destruction so great, so many persons made suddenly destitute and when prompt relief is so necessary to avert suffering and death, the case is different, and there should be no hesitation and no quibbling about the strict construction of law. The law of humanity, pleaded by necessity, should govern in a case like this. Money should not weigh against human suffering and life, especially when the victims of this awful flood have exhausted every effort and done all that human power could do to fight back the seething torrents that overwhelmed them.

* * *

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is a man of pretty good sense but he is not proof against error. In an address recently delivered in Charleston he is reported as saying that "this country cannot make its citizens richer or poorer," and that "the man who goes to Congress to get prosperity is either a fool or a knave." The speaker may not have been correctly quoted, but if he talked this way he did little credit to his own sense and as little to the intelligence of the people whom he addressed. This country can make its citizens richer or poorer, for the condition and the prosperity of the people are affected, promoted or injured, by the laws that are passed. Under good laws they prosper, under bad laws they suffer. Haven't the tariff and monetary laws passed within the past thirty-five years made some sections richer and other sections poorer? and haven't they made thousands of millionaires out of the money that came from the pockets of others? The Colonel was probably thinking about the protective tariff bringing prosperity to the country at large, but if so he expressed himself too loosely and uttered language that will not stand the test of facts or common sense.

According to Dun & Co.'s *Reporter* the failures for the first quarter in 1897 numbered 3,992, against 4,031 for the corresponding period of last year; the liabilities were $48,007,911, against $57,525,135 for the first three months of last year. The failures in manufactories were fewer in number and smaller in liabilities, and the trading failures were fewer in number but larger in liabilities. Judging from this the manufacturers seem not to have suffered much from that awful breeder of ruin, the Wilson tariff.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Aberdeen *Telegram*: The machinery for the Canning Factory has been ordered and will soon be here.

— Enfield *Enterprise*: It is thought that about 80 or 90 per cent. of the peaches were killed by the last big frost.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. Charles Taylor Brown, of Sharon township, died yesterday at 1 o'clock, of Bright's disease. He had recently removed from his place near Sharon church.

— Morganton *Herald*: Deputy Collector Neal seized the distillery and fixtures of Mr. Marshall Franklin, near Morganton, on Tuesday, March 29th, and that of Thomas Epley on Friday, March 26th.

— Danbury *Reporter*: All the peaches that were out in full bloom were killed by the frost last Sunday and Monday nights. There is enough in the bud alive yet for a fair crop if they are not killed later on.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: Monday Dr. Jas. Spicer, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Spicer, died at the home of his parents on West Central street, in the 35th year of his age, after a lingering illness of consumption.

— Greensboro *Record*: Julius Wilson, a white man, was killed near Morehead station sometime after 10 o'clock Friday night by a train. It is thought he was sitting on the track asleep, for he was found near it with his head badly cut up. He lived several hours but never regained consciousness.

— Yadkin *Ripple*: A very loud noise was heard and a bright flash of light was seen about day on last Sunday week. The explanation of the pheuomenon has just reached us. A colored man named Carson, living in the edge of Iredell, says that it was a meteor, that it passed through his house and bursted just afterward.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: The Seaboard Air Line is planting flower gardens at each station along the main line, and the agents are at work on these improvements at every place along the line. Immigration Agent Jno. T. Patrick has general charge of this work. When the scheme is carried out, the Seaboard will have the most attractive stations in the South. —— The white guards at the State farm, on Roanoke river, near Tillery, have this week been replaced by colored men. Several of the white men who could have remained, left of their own accord when the negroes were put on as guards.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Republican papers are now busily engaged in explaining that the municipal elections don't show the direction of the political wind. The only remarkable thing in this connection is that these same newspapers were thoroughly engrossed last year in the work of claiming just the opposite.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

—— It is curious that the Railway Pools are the only combinations which are in a state flutter over the Supreme Court's decision; yet it is an indiscriminate broadside against the Trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, and it is impossible to see how it can possibly miss the calves while hitting the deer.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— Since type-setting machines have come into general use we notice that the Civil Service Commission has added a new requirement to the qualifications of a compositor applying for a Government job, he must be able to hop-skip-and-jump. That was a part of his education the boy of fifty years ago was very fond of exploiting.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

—— "Two lieutenants of the organized Massachusetts militia," it is reported, "have been asked to resign because their positions as mechanics do not qualify them to move in the society of their brother officers." Will the mealy mouthed Republican papers of the same State which are fond of lecturing the South on "the dignity of labor" please make a note of this incident. It will serve beautifully for illustrative purposes hereafter.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Southport, April 17, 18.
Scott's Hill, at Acorn Branch, April 24, 25.
Market Street, at night, April 25.
Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2
Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July.

R. C. BEAMAN,
Presiding Elder.

— The man who takes a short cut to success generally has to go back and learn the regular road.

Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach and builds up the nerves. †

TWINKLINGS.

— "Now," said the office, "I will seek the man." "But," said Diogenes, "will you find him?"

— Mrs. Goldstein—"Ikey! Felix has svallered a penny." Mr Goldstein—"Vot a great boy! Alretty he vants to shtart in beezinese as a penny in-der-slot machine."—*Tit Bits*.

— Edith—"Kate is going to marry Kammack, the photographer." Bertha—"Isn't that nice? It will be right in his line to have her always look pleasant."—*Boston Transcript*.

— Author—"You have no idea how many stamps I use posting my manuscripts to various editors!"

Critic—"Very likely. I think there ought to be excursion tickets for manuscrips at reduced rates."—*Tit-Bits*

—"I reckons," said the old colored man, "dat I better change the name o' mule." "It dosen't make much differerce about what you call a mule, does it?" "No. But I like to hab it somethin' 'propriate. D d you ebber hayah tell 'bout subcumstances ober wh ch you had no controle?" "Yes." "Well, dat's whut I's gwinter call 'im 'Subcumstances.'"—*Washington Star*.

—"Young man," said Senator Sorghum to the protege who has been promised an appointment, "I shall not congratulate you but there is one thing I desire to say."

"What is that?"

"If you display anything like the energy and anxiety in filling this position that you showed in getting it, you can't help being a brilliant success."—*Washington Star*

— Smitten: Lying in wait for the dusky Umpegoogi maiden, whose charms had captivated his manly heart, the savage child of nature swatted her one with a slab of rock and bore her off across his shoulder. Opening her eyes at last to the situation, her fond heart yielded. "Mwptkwi," she twittered, "you are simply stunning."—*N Y. Press*

LINCOLN REMEMBERED.

And the Confederate Captain Riddle Was Released From Prison.

A Kentucky contributor sends to The Youth's Companion a pleasing anecdote of Abraham Lincoln. It has never before been published, he says, and was received by him from the other party to the story, who is still living in Kentucky. It illustrates once more the genial, friendly temper of the great war president. During the presidential campaign of 1840, when General William Henry Harrison was the Whig candidate, Lincoln, then a young man just rising into prominence, accepted an invitation to address an audience in Union county, Ky., at a Whig barbecue.

He was met at a landing on the Ohio river about ten miles from the place of the barbecue by a committee headed by Captain George W. Riddle and was escorted to the meeting seated in a spring wagon by the side of Captain Riddle, the driver.

On the road Mr. Lincoln entertained the committee with several amusing anecdotes and on arriving at his destination delivered an able and eloquent address—probably the only address that he ever delivered in his native state.

After the speaking Captain Riddle, who commanded a military company, fired a salute in honor of the orator of the day, but the cannon, an old six pounder, was overcharged and exploded, though without any serious results. Captain Riddle raised a subscription to pay Mr. Lincoln's expenses, contributing liberally himself, and then escorted him back to the river. The future president was much pleased with his visit and so expressed himself.

Many years passed. Mr. Lincoln was elected chief magistrate of the nation, and the civil war broke out. Captain Riddle took sides with the south and having expressed his opinions rather boldly was arrested for treason and sent to Camp Chase, a military prison.

"It was a dull and gloomy place for me," said the old gentleman in relating the story, "and after I had remained there about ten days I got homesick and concluded I would remind my friend Lincoln of bygone hours. So I wrote to him as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT—After presenting my compliments to you I wish to remind you that a good many years ago I had you in tow at a Whig barbecue, near Morganfield, in Union county, Ky. On that occasion I tried to treat you kindly, and even burst my cannon in firing a salute in your honor. I hope you have not forgotten it. Now, sir, you have me in tow, and I am your prisoner here in Camp Chase. I am lonesome and homesick and want to get back to my old wife. Please let me go. Yours truly, GEORGE W. RIDDLE."

When Mr. Lincoln received this letter, he laughed heartily and at once wrote upon the back of it: "Please let Captain George W. Riddle go home. A. Lincoln."

KEEN ENJOYMENT.

It Was Only an Impression, but It Gave Him Pleasure.

The policeman's beat led him past a fence which was formerly in demand for the display of theatrical posters, but which had been abandoned. It is eloquent with descriptions of glories that have dazzled and departed. A shy looking man stopped to look at the old posters, and he lingered so long that the policeman grew suspicious and walked up and down the block several times in order to make sure that he was not waiting to signal to a confederate to plan some nefarious excursion.

"I—I hope I do not annoy you," the shy looking man said deferentially. "I ought not to be doing this. It's not generous or kind of me. But I can't help it."

"I don't see that you are doing any harm at present."

"Of course you don't. You're not a mind reader. It was my guilty conscience that spoke. I have a vindictive nature, and I can't master it. I'm one of these people who dislike Great Britain on general principles. I can't get rid of the feeling that the stamp act was a personal insult, and every once in awhile I forget myself and want to enlist in George Washington's army. Every time anybody suggests some means of twisting the lion's tail it is all I can do to keep from getting up and howling with glee."

"I don't see what that has to do with the case."

"Do you observe the names of English actors that appear there?"

"Yes."

"Every one of them was a shining light at home. They had to be coaxed and pleaded with before they would consent to leave the public whose idols they were. The way their managers have talked about it in their interviews almost brought tears to my eyes. But once here they very rarely go away except on short vacations. Season after season they are with us to tell how they are missed at home. And whenever I think of the manner in which the English public is deprived of all this flower of its dramatic talent, yearning in vain for it year after year, it makes my bosom fairly thrill with fiendish joy."—Washington Star.

Unexpected Retort.

A lawyer tells the following story in The Green Bag: "Some time ago we had under cross examination a youth from the country who rejoiced in the name of Samson and whose replies were provocative of much laughter in the court. 'And so,' questioned the barrister, 'you wish the court to believe that you are a peaceably disposed and inoffensive kind of person?' 'Yes.' 'And that you have no desire to follow in the steps of your illustrious namesake and smite the Philistines?' 'No; I've not,' answered the witness, 'and if I had the desire I ain't got the power at present.' 'Then you think you would be unable to cope successfully with 1,000 enemies and utterly rout them with the jawbone of an ass?' 'Well,' answered the ruffled Samson, 'I might have a try when you have done with the weapon.'"

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

MR. TUCKER OF MARTINIQUE

His Important Share In President Diaz's Adventures.

"I sheltered President Diaz of Mexico some years ago, when he was a refugee from his own land," said Captain J. G. Tucker, United States consul to Martinique, at the Ebbitt.

"He had been at the head of a revolutionary movement that had failed and escaped across the Rio Grande to Brownsville. I invited him to my house, and he was my guest for about four months. During that time he impressed me as a man of extraordinary ability and force of character, and between us there sprang up a fraternal attachment. Diaz thought that he could rely on friends in Brownsville to furnish him means whereby he could renew the fight on the national forces, but when the time came they did not make good their promises.

"One evening on going home I found him pacing the hallway with restless stride and evidently in a very agitated frame of mind. I asked what the trouble was, and he answered: 'I am in the most desperate situation, without a dollar or a friend in the world. I know not which way to turn.'

"'You may be without a dollar, but never without a friend as long as I live, general,' said I, and then I talked with him till he got in a calmer mood. Then I told him of something I had resolved on doing weeks before, which was to let him have a good round sum of money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. In those days I had some pretty fat government contracts, and a few thousand dollars didn't matter much. Diaz was the happiest and most grateful mortal I ever saw. In the plentitude of all the power he has since wielded, I doubt whether he has ever felt the joy that possessed him that night when he learned that he could have all the money needed for his immediate use. He actually shed tears of delight, and on that I felt rewarded, not caring whether I ever got my money back or not.

"It's too long a story to tell in detail of how I went on to New York and got the rifles and ammunition, and what a time we had in eluding both the Mexican and American officials and getting the arms across the river. But the thing was managed, and it gave Diaz the start for another campaign that ended in his complete triumph. Before that was consummated, however, he passed through an experience that reads like a chapter from Jules Verne. No man ever lived that has had a career so full of romance and hairbreadth escapes. Yes, he repaid me in full for the money I advanced. He is the soul of honor."—Washington Post.

AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

The Wisest Plan to Follow In Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them always send word of your coming and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon nearing the village send on ahead to announce your arrival and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable in every part of central Africa. When you have rested, the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom staid in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of Americani, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico and about an egg cup full of beads and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the co-operation of the chief in every way, and also a big goat or sheep or bullock and 50 or 60 pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing and I could spare it, I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife and another a hat. Old Kambuidi was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle matches and needles, which I gave him, and as I had previously given him cloth I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke, that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here, take back the candle and give me the shirt." I finally yielded and gave him a much patched garment, which satisfied him.—"Glave's Journey to the Livingstone Tree," by the Late E. J. Glave, in Century.

The Englishman Abroad.

It is astonishing to note with what obstinacy English travelers on the continent maintain English habits, however unsuited they may be to their surroundings. Under the broiling sun of Italy or Spain we find English travelers asking for a grilled steak or roast beef. Of course the steak is tough, tasteless and indigestible, the "rosbif" raw in the center, though burned outside, nasty in flavor and leathery in substance, thus constituting the most unsuitable article of diet that could be taken under the circumstances. Then the Englishman will pay 1s. 3d. for a 4d. bottle of English ale, which is far too heavy and alcoholic for the climate, instead of drinking the pure wine of the country that is supplied without stint and gratuitously at all meals. These British peculiarities have done much to destroy the advantages of foreign travel and to render the better known hotels, which are frequented by English families, as expensive as the hotels in England.

The experienced continental traveler who has learned to do at Rome as the Romans do very carefully avoids the hotels frequented by the English. He is consequently treated with much greater civility, is fed on dishes which the natives know how to cook and which the experience of centuries has proved to be better suited to the climate and economizes something like 50 per cent on the cost of living. On the other hand, he may have to content himself with a very small washing basin—the introduction of English habits in the matter of personal ablution is much needed—and the drainage of the hotels may leave much to be desired. Nevertheless, even in this last particular improvements are being effected every day.—London Lancet.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. †

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

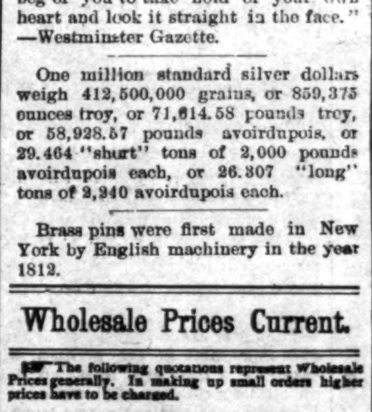
is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.



THE SUSPENDER FAD.

RASTUS—"Here you, Liza, wot yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey?"

LIZA—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo's fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

An Episcopal Bull.

A number of "bulls" by members of parliament and others have been printed lately, but bishops seem to perpetrate them sometimes. His lordship of Ripon in a sermon the other day at Calverley, near Leeds, betrayed his Hibernian origin, not for the first time, in the same way. He said, "My brethren, I beg of you to take hold of your own heart and look it straight in the face."—Westminster Gazette.

One million standard silver dollars weigh 412,500,000 grains, or 859,375 ounces troy, or 71,614.58 pounds troy, or 58,928.57 pounds avoirdupois, or 29.464 "short" tons of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois each, or 26.307 "long" tons of 2,240 avoirdupois each.

Brass pins were first made in New York by English machinery in the year 1812.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¾	@	5⅞
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4⅞	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 01
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 10
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas	55	@	90
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	29
" " in bbls		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅞
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	[illegible]
Common Mill	4 00	@	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary		@	[illegible]
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 50

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE April 6

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 27½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet; $1 80 per barrel for Hard and 1 80 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 25½, 25c, rosin firm, $1 40, 1.45; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine quiet, $1 30, 1 70, 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	50
Rosin	40
Tar	75
Crude Turpentine	11

Receipts same day last year—35 casks spirits turpentine, 450 bbls rosin, 281 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling.

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—19 bales; same day last year 77.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 6—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed at 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers bills at 487 for demand and 485¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@488½. Commercial bills 484¼. Silver certificates 61⅝@63¾. Government bonds firm; fives, registered, 114; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111; fours, coupon, 112¾; twos, registered, 96½. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 6—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 29½@29¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Rosin firm at $1 45. Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c.

SAVANNAH, April 6.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 27c, with sales of 139 casks. Rosin steady; water white $2 65, window glass $2 50, N $2 20, M $2 00, K $1 80, I $1 75 H $1 70, G $1 65, F $1 60, E $1 55, D $1 50, C $1 50, B $1 50, A $1 50. Sales 1,427 barrels.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 6.—To-day's cotton market was small and narrow, the entire dealings being within a range of 1 to 5 points. Trading was spasmodic, with room operators chiefly in evidence. Liverpool bought in a small way during the first fifteen minutes and again just before the close. On the call the market was steady at 1 to 3 points lower; under disappointing Liverpool cables advanced to last night's prices on short covering, eased off again under estimates of a free port movement, and rallied just before the close on active buying by the bull contingent. The market closed steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower.

NEW YORK, April 6—Evening.—Spot cotton quiet at 7⅜c.

Futures closed steady; sales 96 800 bales; January 6 89, February 6 93, April 7 00, May 7 05, June 7 10, July 7 14 August 7 16, September 6 93, October 6 81, November 6 83, December 6 86.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 7⅜c; middling gulf 7⅝c; sales 365 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 50 bales; gross 4 084 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,587 bales; to France 181 bales; to the Continent 805 bales; forwarded 1,563 bales; sales —— bales; sales to spinners 365 bales; stock (actual) 230,849 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 11 006 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,587 bales; to France 191 bales; to the Continent 908 bales; stock 677,0 20 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 25 880 bales; exports to Great Britain 14 864 bales; to France 181 bales; to the Continent 23,296 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,275,152 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,753,808 bales; exports to France 614 795 bales; exports to the Continent 1,753,568 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

April 6.—Norfolk, firm at 7¼, receipts 545 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7⅝, receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 7-16, receipts 234 bales, Wilmington, firm at 7, receipts 19 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7⅝, receipts 82 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7, receipts 2,704 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 1-16, receipts 4 941 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¼, receipts 165 bales; Charleston, firm at 7 bid, receipts 60 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 6—Evening—Flour was weak and lower to sell, with no demand except for low grade winters; Minnesota patents $4 00@4 20; do. bakers $3 60@3 75. Wheat—Spot was dull and weaker; No. 2 red free on board 80½c; No. 1 Northern 80½c free on board afloat; No. 2 hard winter 75⅝c free on board afloat; options opened weak and subsequently declined under better crop and weather news, lower cables and the unexpectedly big decrease in *Bradstreet's* world's visible supply, finally rallying on a small demand from the shorts, closed ⅝@⅞c lower; No. 2 red May 74 15-16@75½c, closed at 75⅛c; July 74@74½c, closed at 74c; September 72@72½c, closed at 72¼c. Corn—Spot dull; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; steamer mixed 29½c; options were easy, dull and heavy all day in consequence of lower cables, closing at ⅛@⅜c net lower; April closed at 29½c; May 29½@29⅝c; closed at 29⅝c; July 31@31⅛c, closed at 31c; September closed at 32⅛c. Oats—Spot steady; No. 2 22½c; No. 2 delivered 23⅛c; No. 3 21c; No. 2 white 24c; No. 3 white 23c; track mixed Western 22@24c; track white 23@29c; options were quiet and weak, closing at ⅛c decline; May 21½c; July 22c. Lard easy; Western steam $4 30; May $4 40, nominal; refined quiet; Continent $4 60; South American $5 03; compound $4 12½. Pork steady. Butter dull; Western creamery 15@20c; do. factory 8@12½c. Elgins 20c; imitation creamery 11@18c; State dairy 14@20c; do. creamery 15@23c. Cheese was quiet; large 9@12½c; small 9½c; part skims 6@8c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 9½@10c; Western fresh 9½@9¾c; Southern 9½c. Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 20c, do. yellow 23¼@23¾c. Rice steady. Molasses steady. Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices 10 to 15 points lower, under heavy receipts at Brazil, and weak foreign markets. Bear raids were checked by unusually large warehouse deliveries in New York. The late months steadied on shorts covering in a small way. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 15 points lower; May $7 30; July $7 45@7 50; August $7 60; September $7 60; October 7 65; January $7 70@7 75, February $7 70; March $7 70@7 75. Spot Rio dull and nominal; No. 7, invoice, 7⅜c, No. 7 jobbing 8½c; mild weak and neglected; Cordova 13¾@15½c; sales 300 bags March. Sugar—Raw firm; refined firm; No. 6 4 5 16c.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; spot and month 73½@73⅝c; May 75¼@75½c; July 72½c asked; Southern by sample 79c asked. Corn dull; spot and month 27½@27⅝c; May 28@28¼c; July 29⅜@29½c; steamer mixed 24@24¼c; Southern white 29¼@30½c; do yellow 27¾@28c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 2 mixed 23¼@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—4 P. M.—Spot cotton quiet and prices easier, American middling 4⅛d. Sales 8.000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 7 500 American. Receipts 26,000 bales, including 23,700 American. Futures opened easy with a poor demand and closed steady at the decline. American middling (l m c): April 3 62 64 @3 63 64d seller, April and May 3 62 64d seller; May and June 3 62 64d seller; June and July 3 62 64d seller; July and August 3 62 64d seller; August and September 3 60 64d buyer; September and October 3 54 64@3 55 64d seller; October and November 3 49-64@3 50-64d value; November and December 3 47-64@3 48-64d seller; December and January 3 47-64d seller; January and February 3 47-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Schr W I Simpson, 84 tons, Jones, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Wm F Green, 217 tons, Clark, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI—Schr Wm F Green—170,756 feet lumber, 6 bbls spirits turpentine, and ½ bbl fish, aggregate value $1,999 08, vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by S & W H Northrop.

COASTWISE.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr W I Simpson—179 875 shingles, vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by R W Hicks.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 7, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Ira B Ellems, 263 tons, Marston, Macoris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Dove (Br), 168 tons, Esdale, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Willie L Maxwell, 261 tons, Gott, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John R Fell, 336 tons, Loveland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Eva A Danenhower, 317 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 241 tons, Gallagher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

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Maxton, N. C.

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Ed. McRae, Maxton.
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J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.
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Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

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AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT.

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GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
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IN HARVEST TIME.

Remember, dearest, how youth's easy ways
Lead to one certain goal of dusty death.
Learn, then, the wisdom born of these brief days
In which the joy of life is one with breath.

Delay not, pause not, give me love for love,
And mark the exchange with kisses, lip to lip,
Lest that fierce eagle, time, slay our poor dove
Before it taste the sweets of fellowship.

Ah, take the best, the all, I have to give,
And in the taking leave me richer far,
That in love's constellation we may live
The perfect union of a double star.

The land is ripe to harvest. Lift your eyes!
The reapers reap in fields of misty gold.
The full ears fall. The husbandman is wise.
Dear heart, be wise as he, as he be bold!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

ENGINES TO THE LEFT.

Why One Railroad Uses Its Left Hand Track For Trains.

People who live along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad where there is a double track have often asked the question, "Why is it that the trains run in and out on the left hand track?"

In the case of the Northwestern and in a few other instances the time honored rule, "Keep to the right," is disregarded, and the engineer rides over the inside rail instead of the outer one. At Chief Engineer Brunt's office it is claimed that there are arguments for and against running ahead on the left hand track. The Northwestern has made this its custom since the road was first built, the main argument in its favor being that the engineer can better keep both tracks under his watch. When running ahead on the right hand track, there is always a short distance immediately ahead of the engine which he cannot cover with his eye, while if he keeps the right hand track to the right he can at all times keep both tracks square in front of him. However, it is awkward to most engineers, who prefer to run under the old rule of keeping to the right. This is evidenced by the fact that most of the roads stick to the old custom.

The Northwestern people say that they will adhere to their present practice, because were they to change it it would be necessary to change the locations of all the depots, which are always on the near side of inbound trains. It would be unsafe to compel passengers to cross the tracks from the depot, where they always wait until the train arrives. If they had to cross over, they would be running in front of the train and lives would be in danger. Passengers who get off on the side opposite the depot disperse at once after the train pulls out, and there is no danger in crossing.

The present plan of running ahead on the left track is in vogue all over the Northwestern system where there is a double track, and it is doubled from Chicago to Belle Plaine, Ia., and to Milwaukee. It is noticed that all the new depots on the elevated tracks are built on the near side as heretofore.—Chicago Tribune.

A Great Hunting Outfit.

The emperor hath two barons who are own brothers, one called Baian and the other Mingan, and these two are styled chinuchi (or cunichi), which is as much as to say, "the keepers of the mastiff dogs." Each of these brothers hath 10,000 men under his orders, each body of 10,000 being dressed alike, the one in red and the other in blue, and whenever they accompany the khan to the chase they wear this livery in order to be recognized. Out of each body of 10,000 there are 2,000 men who are each in charge of one or more great mastiffs, so that the whole number of these is very large. And when the prince goes a-hunting one of those barons, with his 10,000 men and something like 5,000 dogs, goes toward the right, while the other goes toward the left with his party in like manner. They move along all abreast of one another, so that the whole line extends over a full day's journey and no animal can escape them. Truly it is a glorious sight to see the working of the dogs and the huntsmen on such an occasion. And as the khan rides a-fowling across the plains you will see these big hounds coming tearing up, one pack after a bear, another pack after a stag or some other beast, as it may hap, and running the game down now on this side and now on that, so that it is really a most delightful sport and spectacle.

The two brothers I have mentioned are bound by the tenure of their office to supply the khan's court from October to the end of March with 1,000 head of game daily, whether of beasts or birds, and not counting quails, and also with fish to the best of their ability, allowing fish enough for three persons to reckon as equal to one head of game.—"The True Story of Marco Polo," by Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

Wonders of Baalbec.

Baalbec or Baalbek is the name given a ruined city lying in ancient Coele-Syria, 45 miles northwest of Damascus. There is nothing particularly remarkable about a ruined city being found in the locality mentioned, but the size of the blocks of stone used by the ancient builders of this particular city is something that has puzzled the modern engineers since the day when Baalbec was first made the Mecca of the oriental traveler. There are immense stones on every side of the visitor to this ancient pile of ruins, but the three most remarkable blocks—said to be the largest ever used in the construction of a building—are in a wall back of the Temple of Baal. These immense stones are respectively 64, 63 and 62 feet in length and each is 13 feet in thickness, but the most wonderful thing in connection with them is the fact that they are at a place in the wall 25 feet from the ground. How these immense blocks of granite were ever raised to such a height is a question that has never yet been answered.—St. Louis Republic.

Art In Mantelpieces.

But a few years ago the choice in mantelpieces was limited to marble or wood, with a predilection in favor of the latter material, perhaps, in the best examples, combined with stone, brick or tiles. But now a new material, or rather an old material put to new uses, is suing for popular favor, and the beautiful and artistic, ornamental, unglazed brick mantel is deserving more than popular notice. These mantels are built up in an endless variety of happy combinations that can be made from the various shapes of bricks manufactured. These bricks are pressed in molds prepared from patterns of Greek and renaissance designs, and the effect is that of carved work. They are made in different colors, red, cream, buff, pink, brown and gray, thus securing a choice of coloring to harmonize or contrast perfectly with any scheme of surrounding decoration.

TREASURED PLATES.

Bits of Minton Ware That Are Worth Fortunes In Themselves.

The dinner plates most popular among millionaires of today are of Minton ware and cost $2,729 each, or as much as a plate of solid gold. The Minton plates have exquisite painting in the center, done by Boullinere, from designs taken from old miniatures.

Next to these in popularity come the plates of the English crown derby. They are much cheaper, costing only $1,688 a dozen, or $136.50 apiece. Nevertheless they are very beautiful, many being painted with miniatures by LeRoy. There are no other decorations on the dishes, but the edges are finished with a filigree of gold.

More expensive than these are the paste on paste plates, which cost $150 each or $1,800 a dozen. These, too, are real works of art. They have a cameo decoration of exquisite delicacy. In the center of each is a design of figures with flowing drapery, done in translucent white on a medallion of pale blue. A filigree pattern in blue finishes them at the edges.

Imitations of delft china are made in Holland, France and England, but of real delft there is not a scrap outside of some few collections; also it is worth much more than its weight in gold. Connoisseurs will pay quite fabulous prices for a cracked bit of this beautiful old ware.

It is claimed that there is but one complete dinner set of delft now in existence, and that is comparatively modern, bearing as it does the date of 1816. It was made in England and not in Holland. It is very quaint and beautiful, and is very valuable. It belongs to Mr. Joseph P. McHugh of Philadelphia.

Mr. McHugh recently acquired this most desirable possession by buying it from Miss Eleanor H. Frick, in whose family it had been since its manufacture. The design represents "The Beauties of America." Among the pictures which appear on the plates are the Octagon church, the Atheneum, the statehouse and the hospital in Boston, the capitol at Washington, Mount Vernon on the Potomac, the Hartford Deaf and Dumb asylum, the New York city hall and the Philadelphia exchange and library.

Mr. H. W. Ranger, the landscape painter, has an old blue and white Dutch plate that is declared by connoisseurs to be worth $650. He found the plate among a number of other pretty trifles while traveling in Holland and paid 25 cents for it. It was only when upon arriving in England he showed it to a dealer that he learned its real value. A well known editor in New York has a passion for this fine china and has a collection he gloats over in secret as a miser revels in the gold in his money bags.

Mrs. William Astor has an entire service of purest gold consisting of 80 pieces. They are unornamented, except for the coat of arms and initials that appear on each. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has also a set of gold dinner dishes, but it is not so complete. It is said that the objection to gold plates is that they are easily scratched with the knife and fork. Such sets are not kept in stock by the American jewelers, and if bought here must be made to order. In England they are more readily obtained.

When questioned on the subject, the representative of one of New York's best firms said that gold plates would cost from $225 up. The price would depend upon the weight and decorations. A plate of gold the size and thickness of an ordinary dinner plate would weigh much more than the china. If the plates were elaborately engraved or chased, it would add much to the expense, and they might even be inlaid with precious stones or enameled.—Chicago News.

A Great Violin.

When Vuillaume came upon the "Salabue" Stradivarius, he went into raptures over it. Indeed, such was his enthusiasm that he refused to part with the instrument at any price, and when the Franco-German war was going on in 1870 he had the treasure buried in a dampproof, airtight box for safety. Vuillaume went the way of all flesh, and then the violin passed into the hands of M. Alard, who gave £1,000 for it. Alard, again, died in 1888, and two years later the violin world was astonished to hear that the "Salabue" Stradivarius, now somewhat irreverently called "the Messiah," had been bought by Mr. R. Crawford of Trinity, Edinburgh, for the unprecedented sum of £2,000. The very high figure is, of course, accounted for to a great extent by the marvelous state of preservation of this instrument.

As Mr. Haweis expresses it, it is as though the ivory Minerva of Phidias that stood once in the Parthenon, should be discovered hidden away with the utmost care in some deep, dry and hermetically sealed sepulcher of the east and brought over scathless to be set up amid the Elgin fragments, the only perfect relic of them all. So stands this matchless violin among its brethren. The thick, rich, red brown varnish looks as fresh as if it had been put on but yesterday, for neither varnish nor wood has been rubbed, as in the case of every other known specimen of Stradivarius workmanship. The form and outline of the instrument are also incomparable for grace and beauty, while the tone, for strength, roundness, sweetness and delicacy, is practically unmatched.—Chambers' Journal.

The Advantage of an Accident.

"The small size of the screw," says a noted shipbuilder, "is not due to the perception of any inventor of its greater effect as compared with a larger one, but purely to accident. When I first engaged in the machinery business, screws for steamers were made as large as possible, it being the theory that the greater the diameter the higher the speed.

"A vessel was sent to sea with a screw so large that it was deemed best to cast each blade in two parts and then weld them together. During a storm all three blades of the propeller broke at the welding, reducing the diameter by more than two-thirds. To the surprise of the captain the vessel shot forward at a speed such as had never been attained before. Engineers then experimented with small propellers and discovered that they were much more effective than large ones. Had it not been for that accident we might have gone on using large bladed screws to the present day."—London Star.

Returned to First Principles.

A French writer has had a vision of the city of the future, Cyclopolis by name.

The city was full of wheels—bicycles, tricycles, monocycles, petroleum cars, autocars and there is no telling what else. But one day the inhabitants had a sensation. All the newspapers issued special bulletins. A man had been seen walking—yes, walking on his own legs.

The Cyclopolitans could hardly believe their eyes, but so it was, and the wonderful stranger, we are assured, amassed a large fortune by giving lessons in walking, which soon became the fashionable sport.

Definitions.

Bobbie—What are descendants, father?

Father—Why, the people who come after you. (Presently) Who is that young man in the passage?

Bobbie—That's one of sisters' descendants come to take her for a drive.—Philadelphia American.

Phrygian Cap and the Knout.

The French republic, thanks to the alliance between the Phrygian cap and the knout, has done its best to make its soil insecure for those who fled from the tyranny of czardom. Among Russian exiles living at Zurich, Geneva, and Lausanne spies have latterly been introduced, even in the guise of alleged lady students of the same nationality. In England alone proscribed Russians are free, and in England, partly in consequence of their contact with the quiet operation of parliamentary institutions, partly on account of a change of feeling among the cultured classes of their own country, men like Stepniak, the author of "Underground Russia" and kindred works, who once had a hand in the fierce active fight against autocracy by all available means of irregular warfare, have gradually ceased to be connected with the organization of so called terroristic attempts. Their London monthly organ, Free Russia, shows how much they have moderated their demands.

If the young emperor would only consent to the introduction of some kind of representative assembly, such as all European nations have and as even the sultan had adopted shortly before Turkey was beaten down by the armies of Alexander II, the reigning czar would rally around him many who are at present his adversaries in what is believed to be the camp of the most extreme party.—North American Review.

None to Waste.

The author of "Campaigning in South Africa and Egypt" gives a pertinent illustration of the virtue there is in necessity. He had been asked by a friendly Boer in Africa to go out shooting. Accordingly, he writes, I took a rifle and a bag of cartridges and set out for the appointed spot. When I met my friend, he said:

"What have you got in that bag—your dinner?"

"No," I answered, "cartridges." Whereupon he roared with laughter.

"You Englishmen must be very rich," said he. "They cost sixpence apiece here."

"Where are yours?" I asked.

"In this," he answered, tapping his double barreled rifle.

"You don't intend to shoot much?"

"Two spring buck are all I can carry."

"Suppose you miss!"

"Nobody misses when a cartridge costs sixpence."

There was something instructive in the remark. It perhaps proved why the Boers had, in 1881, beaten the English, for the Boer, unwilling to waste his ammunition, will aim and take down his rifle a dozen times, until he is satisfied that he is going to get something for his cartridge.

On the occasion in question my friend got his two bucks, while I fired five cartridges and got one.

Well Said by Royalty.

The queen regent of Holland, mother of little Queen Wilhelmina, who is a beautiful woman, of royal distinction, is very simple in all her habits. On one occasion, when she visited the Empress Eugenie, the latter was surprised at her quiet, unobtrusive way of traveling, her entire suit consisting of an aged chamberlain and a lady of honor. "We always travel second class," she explained, "because the people one meets there are so much more interesting than the more elegant, more selfish and often less polite travelers who go first class."

A Dog's Accomplishment.

There is a dog in Albany, this state, that can play the trumpet—that is to say, he can blow two or three harmonious notes from a small brass horn—and wonderfully funny he looks when he sits on his haunches blowing away for dear life. The dog's name is Mascot, and he is the queerest genius alive.—Watertown (N. Y.) Gazette.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal. Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and $1 00. Get a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

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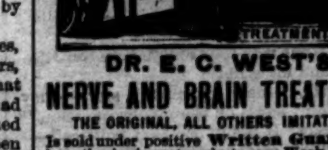

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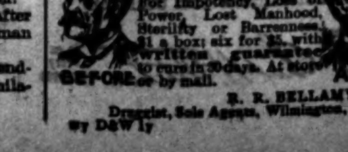

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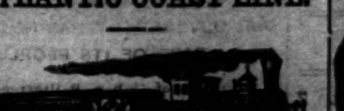

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.50 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 53 a m, Greenville 8.51 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 28 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9:5 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 20 a m, Creston 5 23 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

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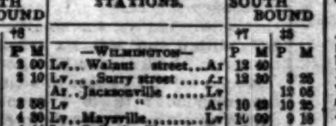


In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

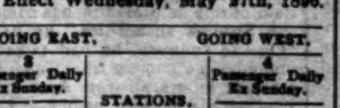
NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv... Walnut street... Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv... Surry street ... Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar.. Jacksonville ... Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv.. Maysville ... Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville ... Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar.. Newbern ... Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 22	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 55 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

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ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 11 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 22am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

†8 40 a m	Leave......Hamlet......Arrive		6 20pm
10 00 a m	Arrive......Cheraw......Leave		†5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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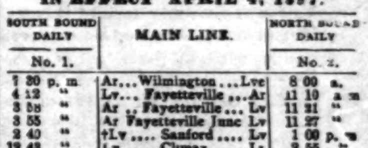
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 4, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 30 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	8 00 a.
4 12 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	11 10 a m
3 58 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	11 21 "
3 55 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 40 "	†Lv .... Sanford Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv...... Climax Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 10 a. m
6 18 "	Lv...... Maxton..... Ar	9 23 "
5 35 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	10 05 "
4 46 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 52 "
4 25 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	11 16

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

†MEALS.

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
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The Clyde Steamship Co

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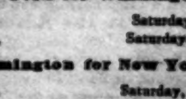

New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	April 10
CROATAN,	Saturday,	April 17

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	April 10
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	April 17

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	April 13
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	April 20

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7

CROP CONDITIONS.

The Past Week Not Favorable for Farming Operations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Weather Bureau, in its weekly review of weather crop conditions, says:

Over the greater part of the country the week ending April 5th was not favorable for farming operations, being too wet over the States of the Central valleys—from the Ohio river southward to the Gulf coast. In portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas, Wisconsin and Michigan the conditions were more favorable, while in New England, the northern portion of the Middle States, Ohio and Texas the week was, upon the whole, favorable. In the lowlands adjacent to the Mississippi river and southward of its confluence with the Ohio, flood conditions have prevented farm work to a great extent.

Corn planting continues in the Southern States, and over the more southerly portions the early crops planted is being cultivated. Preparations for planting are in progress as far north as Ohio. Winter wheat has been winter killed to a greater or less extent over a considerable portion of the principal winter wheat States. Some improvement, however, has been noted in Indiana, Michigan and Missouri; in the last named State much cotton has been winter killed and will be plowed for other crops. In Kansas the crop is making rapid growth, and in Oklahoma it is reported as in fine condition, while very favorable reports are received from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Practically no spring wheat has yet been sown. North Dakota is covered with snow, and cold, wet weather elsewhere over the spring wheat region has prevented seeding, which will begin in South Dakota this week.

Oats seeding is quite general in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, and preparations for seeding are in progress in Ohio, Missouri and Michigan, some seeding having been done in the last named State.

Cotton planting is in progress over the southern portion of the cotton belt. In Texas the greater part of the crop has been planted and where not damaged by heavy rains is coming up nicely. Some replanting in Texas has become necessary, owing to excessive rains in March. In Alabama the early planted cotton is coming up in good stands.

Tobacco plants promise to be plentiful in Virginia and North Carolina, and in Kentucky the season for making tobacco beds has been very favorable. In Florida tobacco is looking very well. The outlook for fruit is reported as fair in Illinois, good in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Arkansas and Alabama and excellent in Missouri.

Peaches have been badly injured in Northern Georgia and Alabama, and frosts have caused injury to fruit in North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, New Mexico and Arizona.

HAVANA ADVICES.

A Spanish Official Retires from Cuba in Disgust—Weyler's "Pacified" Provinces.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, April 6.—It is understood that Senor Jose Porrua, who in February last succeeded General Suarez Valdez as civil governor of Havana and Western Cuba, has tendered his resignation by cable to Premier Canovas, forwarding by mail the reasons for the act. Captain General Weyler is said to oppose the resignation, because he considers Senor Porrua's presence in the island expedient for the time. Senor Porrua, however, is evidently resolved, and it is not impossible that the affair may bring about Weyler's own resignation. Senor Porrua will sail for Spain on the 20th of April, by the steamer Reina Christina. He gives up office cheerfully, he says, because it will be an end of "compromises and disgust." On reaching Spain he will probably abandon the political following of Senor Canovas and unite himself to the extreme wing of the Conservative party headed by Romero Robledo.

The insurgents, led by Paul Chango, have dynamited and burned the works and canefields on the Cayajabor plantation near Madenga, Matanzas, the property of an American, Andrew Torry, valued at $400,000, yet it is rumored here that Captain General Weyler will shortly return and declare the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio and Havana "pacified."

Captain General Weyler denies that the depreciation in the paper money of Cuba is due to speculation. He says the difficulty is in the fact that exchange is not easily obtainable on Spain. In reply to the question why the Bank of Spain sends no paper to the island, he answers: "Why, the bank would lose by doing so." General Weyler thinks the Government should carry exchange under a moderate commission, or else establish three per cent. bonds allowing fractions down to the soldier's small pay, which could be easily sent.

COTTON CROP.

Statement Showing the Movement of Crop for the First Seven Months of the Present Season.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has just issued a statement analyzing the movement of the cotton crop for the first seven months of the present season, compared with the previous three years. The delivery of cotton from Texas has been 2,096,039 bales, against 1,771,907 last year and 3,089,165 year before last. The amount compared with September 1st in each of the three groups of States has been 2,080,299 in Texas; 2,595,537 in other Gulf States, and 3,228,428 in the Atlantic States, making the total to the close of March 7,904,260, and show gains compared with last year of 287,845, a decrease under the year before last of 1,040,189 and an increase of 187,487; an increase in other Gulf States of 551,916 over last year, a decrease of 91,780 under the year before last and an increase of 568,608 over 1894; an increase in the Atlantic States of 607,180 over last year, a decrease of 158,748 under the year before last and an increase of 236,269 over 1894.

RECORD BROKEN.

March Exports from Newport News Larger Than Any Other Month in the History of the Port.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT, VA., March 6.—The port Newport News not only broke all previous records on its March business, but the total value of exports for that month is greater by $1,250,000 than for any other month in the history of the port. The total exports for 1896 were about nineteen millions. January, 1897, broke all previous records with two and a half millions. The March business reached the total of $3,848,962. Flour shows a remarkable increase with 544,413 barrels, valued at $1,290,654. Of cattle there were 3,343 head exported.

Twenty persons were killed and many others injured by an explosion at Lisbon Portugal yesterday in a fire works factory.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

OUR GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TAKEN CARE OF ITS PEOPLE.

Recognition of Cuban Belligerency Not a Hostile Act Against Spain—Senator Hale Pointedly Charged With Being in Communication With Spanish Authorities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Much bad blood was developed in the Senate today over the Cuban question and there were numerous stormy passages and acrimonious personal charges.

Most of the day was given to the Bankruptcy bill, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, speaking in opposition. The discussion drifted to the financial question, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Stewart having an amusing discussion on bimetallism. During the day Mr. Earl of South Carolina, Democrat, introduced a resolution for the immediate reorganization of the Senate committees and the filling of all vacancies. He spoke briefly, for the first time since entering the Senate, on the injustice of keeping the new Senators from committee service. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, Republican, embracing 2,000 telegrams from bishops, mayors, commercial bodies, etc., collected by a New York paper and favorable to the arbitration treaty.

The Cuban question came up on Mr. Morgan's resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents.

Mr. Morgan was recognized in support of the resolution. He spoke of the long and weary contest which the Spanish authorities had been unable to check. It was right, he said, that Congress should initiate such action as the United States was to take. He did not wish to occasion a ferment in the United States, even though the hearts of the American people are full of this subject. If the United States Government had taken proper care of its citizens in Cuba great loss of life and property would have been avoided. But our Government had not taken care of its people and it was time that it did so. This resolution was designed to place the United States in a position to protect its citizens. "But," he added, "I am almost hopeless, after the policy of the past months, that any administration will get its courage up to the point of sending our ships to Havana and demanding justice and liberty for our people." Mr. Morgan referred to the death of Dr. Ruiz and commented on the reported purpose of the administration to send a lawyer to Havana to investigate.

"Instead of hunting out a lawyer to go to down to Havana," declared Senator Morgan "our authorities might well send a ship of war to Havana with a commissioner on board and say to Spain: If that man has been murdered, you must punish the guilty ones, and on the spot, make immediate indemnity."

Mr. Hale, of Maine, Republican, came with a serious question, and there was a rapid exchange of words with Mr. Morgan.

"Do I understand," querred Mr Hale, "that the Senator objects to sending to Cuba an agent—be he a lawyer or not—to establish the fact?"

"As an American," responded Mr. Morgan, "I would regret to see a lawyer go there, but if I were a British subject I would expect to see a ship of war as well as a lawyer go there."

"Then the Senator would send a ship of war before the lawyer to establish the fact," pursued Mr. Hale.

"I would send both the ship of war and the lawyer," answered Mr. Morgan, and then he added, amid laughter, "but I would not have much use for the lawyer." He went on to say that he regretted that the rights and liberties of our American people were being held so lightly as to be converted into mere lawsuits.

"What we need," exclaimed Mr. Morgan, "is action, resolution, determination, purpose, conclusion, that shall protect the people against these outrages, and an exhibition of that determination in the island of Cuba would do more good than all the lawsuits ever brought."

Mr. Morgan hoped that action would not be retarded by the statement of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) that the Cubans are not conducting a "fashionable fight."

Mr. Morgan argued that the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans could not be construed as a hostile act against Spain. The belligerency of the Confederate States had been recognized by Great Britain and Spain, but the United States never construed this as a hostile act. Spain's recognition of the Confederacy was before the battle of Manassas and before the Confederate States had shown their ability to resist the Federal Government. In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan referred to Spanish prisons being stuffed with American prisoners. This brought on another sharp exchange with Mr. Hale. "What evidence has the Senator" (Morgan), asked Mr. Hale, "that the prisons of Cuba are filled with American citizens I do not believe that assertion."

"My information is just the reverse," proceeded Mr. Hale. "It is to the effect that within the last six months, practically within the last six weeks, every case with which our authorities have intervened for the release of a citizen has been responded to in a friendly tone, and in nearly every case their release has occurred." Mr. Hale added that his attitude was in no sense due to any friendship for Spain. He cared nothing about that. He sought only to have the diplomatic usage of one hundred years maintained—with calmness and not in an inflammatory spirit.

Mr. Morgan responded that the authority was ample for the statement that twenty-eight people had been stuffed into a room 19 by 7 feet in dimension. Perhaps the Senator from Maine would accept that. He (Morgan) did not believe the Senator was capable of believing anything reflecting on one of the saintly angels of Spain. Mr. Morgan said the Maine Senator had not answered the question as to who was his authority. Then Mr. Morgan added: "But I know who it is. The world knows who it is. The Senator cannot conceal the fact that he is in communication with the Spanish authorities."

Mr. Hale was at once on his feet speaking with great earnestness but free from agitation. "Not one single item of this information has come from the Spanish authorities," he declared. "On the contrary, he had talked with many people coming from Cuba; he had received letters, all from American citizens, with American names and American residence, and in time he might present this American testimony to the Senate. It was from such sources that his information had come, and from no others."

At this point, 2 o'clock, when the morning hour expires, intervened to cut off the debate and give the right of way to the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Morgan wanted to continue, but when the friends of the Bankruptcy bill insisted upon going on Mr. Morgan said he would move to proceed with the Cuban resolution and thus displace the Bankruptcy bill. This threatened a test vote. It was finally arranged, however, that the Cuban resolution should be displaced and go to the calendar, although he made no objection to Mr. Morgan's speaking to-morrow.

"Then I give notice," concluded Mr. Morgan, "that when I get the floor I will move to proceed to a conclusion with this Cuban resolution. I desire action and a vote, and we ought to act or else drop the subject and let Mr. McKinley deal with it." This concluded the two hours given to Cuba and the Bankruptcy bill was taken up.

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

The Situation May Not Require Special Action on the Part of Congress.—The Fund Set Apart for the Suppression of Epidemics May Afford All the Relief Necessary.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President McKinley may abandon his idea of sending a special message to Congress to-morrow asking for legislation for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers. Such action, it is thought, is rendered unnecessary by the passage by the Senate yesterday of the Bate resolution directing for the relief of the flood sufferers the unexpended balance of the appropriation made from time to time to meet contingencies in connection with cholera and other epidemics. Mr. McKinley sent for Secretary Alger late this afternoon and had a consultation with him on the subject. Since the Senate had already initiated such legislation as he would propose in his message, the question was as to whether action by him was not rendered unnecessary. Should he send a message it is probable that he will recommend a specific appropriation either $150 000 or $300,000, and it is possible, in the event he does not send to Congress a formal message, that he will transmit the information in his possession.

Senator Bate to-day, when questioned on the subject, expressed the opinion that if his joint resolution should become a law it would afford all the relief that could be expected from the Government. He said he had ascertained that this fund, which had been set apart from time to time for the suppression of epidemics, now amounts to $450,000. This would be more than ample for the purpose. The Senator also expressed the opinion that the Marine Hospital Service, having agents, as it has in all the principal cities, would be far more efficient in the distribution of the fund than could any newly organized service. He said he had made sufficient inquiry to satisfy himself that the resolution would be received with favor by the House of Representatives and that the Marine Service would cheerfully undertake the work if assigned to it.

SOUTHERN R. R. VS. RUSSELL.

Formidable Array of Counsel—Continuance Granted Until June 8th, at Asheville.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GREENSBORO, April 6.—In the United States Circuit Court here this morning Judge Simonton, after hearing read the bill of complaint and answers filed by the attorneys in the suit of the Southern Railway vs. Governor Russell, Attorney General Walser and the president and directors of the North Carolina Railroad, wherein a permanent injunction was asked restraining said defendants from any action calculated to annul the ninety-nine year lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway, granted a continuance of the hearing until Tuesday, June 8th, at Asheville. Since the issuance of the temporary injunction at Lynchburg last month Governor Russell has removed the old board of directors and named an entire new board, and upon agreement of counsel the latter is to be made a party to the suit at the next hearing. There was a formidable array of counsel in the case. Hon. John G. Carlisle and Mr. Fairfax Harrison, of Washington, Mr. Henry Crawford, of New York and Mr. F. H. Busbee of Raleigh, represented the Southern; Judge McRae, Judge Avery and Mr. W. H. Day represented Gov. Russell; Judge Shepherd represented the Attorney General. Mr. James H. Manning and Judge Burwell represented the old board of directors and private stockholders of the road. The personal answer of Governor Russell was of a defiant nature, while that of the old board of directors was mainly a rebuttal of the charges made by the Governor. The case of the Central Trust Company of New York enjoining the plaintiffs and defendants in the former suit from engaging in litigation calculated to impair the value of the plaintiffs' securities, was also continued, the rest of the restraining orders in both cases continuing in effect.

LARGEST IN THE SOUTH.

One Hundred and Seventy New Looms to be Added to the Riverside Cotton Mills.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DANVILLE, VA., April 6.—The Riverside Cotton Mills Company of this city have given an order for one hundred and seventy new looms to be added to their mills at once. This addition is necessary to meet increased demand for the product of these mills. When these are put in the mills will have 2,751 looms, which will make the Riverside the largest cotton factory in the South. The mills have been working full force since January 1st and done the largest business in their record.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Unless the Situation Clears Up a Rate War Will Prevail.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Western roads are not so confident of their success in keeping rates from being demoralized as they were some time back. There is only a small amount of business moving and all of the roads are after it keenly. There is a growing disposition to get the business even if some sacrifices have to be made in order to obtain it, and unless the situation clears up within a short time it is almost certain that some of the roads will be cutting rates and that a fight will be on all along the line.

SAVANNAH RIVER ON A BOOM.

A Rise of Twelve Inches More Will Flood Hamburg, S. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 6.—The Savannah river is on a rampage. It is higher than at any time this year, registering 29.4 feet at 12 o'clock. A rise of twelve inches more will flood Hamburg, S. C., across the river from Augusta. There is no danger of this city being overflowed, as it would require about fifty feet to bring water into Broad street. No damage along the river front has been reported.

COMMITTEE VACANCIES.

No Effort Will be Made to Fill Them Until After the Passage of the Tariff Act.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate Republican Caucus Committee, appointed to consider the question of filling the Senate committee vacancies, held its first meeting to-day in the committee room of its chairman, Senator McMillan. The committee practically reached the conclusion that there should be no immediate effort to fill the committees and that the matter should be postponed until after the passage of the tariff bill.

GRECIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE DAY CELEBRATED IN ATHENS WITH ENTHUSIASM.

The Entire City Decorated—Warlike Spirit Displayed—Great Excitement Over the News of the Blockade of Greek Ports.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ATHENS, April 6.—The greatest enthusiasm was manifested to-day during the fetes to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration in 1821 of the independence of Greece from Turkish rule. The King and the members of the royal family here, accompanied by the ministers and all the high court and other officials of Athens, attended the religious ceremonies at the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung. The King received a great ovation during his passage to and from the cathedral, and he and the ministers were showered with leaflets inscribed "Hurrah for war!"

The scenes throughout the day, although very brilliant, were lacking in the usual imposing military display, on account of the large number of troops sent to the frontier. The scarcity of presents exchanged between the people here was also in striking contrast with other years. Otherwise the usual customs were followed. There was a salute of twenty-one guns in the morning and a free feast of roast lamb, the national dish, was given to the people. Throughout the day crowds of people paraded the streets cheering for the King and for war with Turkey.

The entire city is decorated with flags, but here, also, there is a difference from previous years, because not a single foreign flag, except those over the foreign legations, is flying.

There were manifestations upon the part of the crowd when the foreign representatives passed, but when the cortege reached the cathedral there were terrific shouts of "Long live War!" "Long live Crete," and "Long live the King."

There was another popular demonstration in front of the University. Large numbers of Greek flags were displayed, and wreaths were deposited on the statues of the heroes of Greek independence. Patriotic speeches were made, the warlike sentiments were loudly applauded, and the speakers received ovations.

All the legations, excepting those of Turkey, Germany, and Austria were decorated with flags, and on the French and Russian legation flag pole the Greek flag floated side by side with the national flags of France and Russia.

During the afternoon of to day a mass meeting was held to protest against the action of the Powers and to endorse the steps taken by the Greek Government. Later a delegation from this meeting, accompanied by a crowd of thousands of those who took part in the demonstration presented a copy of the resolutions to the King at the palace crying, "Long Live War!"

The crowd was so enthusiastic that it invaded the vestibule of the palace and the guard of soldiers on duty had great difficulty in controlling the people.

This evening every one in the city is parading and the scenes is one of extraordinary animation. There are illuminations everywhere, and on all sides are to be heard cheers for war, and for Crete.

At 9 p. m., a concourse of people still remain in front of the royal palace, calling upon King George to show himself. Much alarm was caused by the firing of several shots in the centre of the crowd. Immediately after this a cordon of troops was drawn around the palace.

Thousands are now listening to one of the most popular and effective Greek orators who is speaking in Constitution Square, in favor of war.

There is great excitement of the news that a blockade of the Piræus is imminent, but there are no disturbances. In the crowd are thousands of women and children.

ROME, April 6.—It is semi officially announced that the admirals of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have completed the plan for the blockade of Greece and have forwarded it to their respective Goverments for approval. France has decided to send additional forces to Crete.

LONDON, April 6.—An official denial was made this evening of the statement from Constantinople that the British Minister at Athens had been instructed to make pacific overtures to Greece with the view of enabling that country to extricate herself from the present dilemma.

PARIS, April 6.—A rumor is in circulation here that the King of Denmark, at the instance of the Czar, has been asked to arbitrate the Cretan question.

VIENNA April 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph has sent an autograph letter to Count Bodeni, President of the Council of Ministers, declining to accept the resignation of the Cabinet.

INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

The United States Will Demand Heavy Indemnity.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, April 6.—Acting upon instructions received from Washington, United States Consul Burke has sent an energetic demand to the Sherifian Court for ample reparation for the threat of a Moorish soldier to shoot Vice Consul Castellon, at Laraicha. It is believed here that the United States will demand a heavy indemnity as the result of this insult.

WARM WIRELETS.

The LaFayette College baseball team defeated the University of Virginia in a heavy batting game yesterday at Charlottesville, Va., by a score of 11 to 8. Eight home runs were made during the game.

It is semi-officially denied at Madrid that the Spanish authorities have entered into negotiations for the submission of the Cuban insurgents. The Government has ordered a vigorous campaign to be pushed until the rebellion is crushed.

General Julio Sanquilly, the Cuban leader, who has been in Jacksonville since last Friday, is still there but is hiding. He is supposed to be waiting for a favorable opportunity to slip to Cuba. He is, however, being watched by Spanish spies.

The term of office of the postmaster at Augusta, Ga., expired March 26, but so far only one application, that of E. L. Fullerton, is on file. Colonel Buck controls the appointment which will be announced in a few days. Another man, Smythe, has been talked of but has filed no papers.

The Cigar Manufacturers Association of Indiana, representing a membership of 700 manufacturers, met in Indianapolis yesterday and formulated a protest against that part of the Dingley tariff bill which increases the rate of leaf tobacco. The protest states that the rates under the present law are so excessive and burdensome that it is not possible to live under them.

MOSIC, N. C., March 6, 1897.—I was very weak, had no appetite and was afflicted with asthma. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite returned, I felt stronger and the asthma was relieved. S. A. MORRIS.

HOOD'S PILLS assist digestion. †

— His Cynical Dad: Pillbox, Jr., (who is bound to be an artist)—"The fact is, dad, I am wedded to my art." Dr. Pillbox—"That may be, my boy but its, veryevident to me that you'll have to commit digamy to live.!"—*New York Tribune.*

TOWNS UNDER WATER.

THE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY INCALCULABLE.

Hundreds of Thousands of Acres Submerged—Relief Committee Reach the End of Their Resources—Aid of the Government Invoked.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Messrs. R. C Graves and J. S. Menken, representing the citizens' relief committee of Memphis, Tenn., organized for the purpose of relieving the people of the flooded country tributary to that city, have arrived in the city. They have prepared a statement which they will submit to the President. Among other things it says:

"From Marion, Ark., north of Memphis, to Greenville, Miss., there are now at least fifty towns and villages under water, and territory extending from 100 miles north of Memphis to 200 miles south and five to forty miles were submerged and devastated by the flood. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil, with growing crops, are included in this submerged territory, and there are from 50,000 to 60,000 people whose property has been destroyed and whose business has been suspended thereby. The amount of damage to property is incalculable. In addition to the growing crops which have been destroyed, thousands of head of working stock and of cattle have been drowned and starved."

After reviewing the work already done by the relief committee, the statement concludes: "They have now almost reached the end of their resources and reluctantly confess their inability to cope with the situation without obtaining relief from the Government."

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 6.—The feature of the flood condition in the Mississippi delta to-day is the gradual spread of water over an area that hitherto was never overflowed. The upper crevasse in Union county is two thousand feet wide and so great is the outpour that water from below the break is being drawn up and distributed over the fertile valley through the crevasse. All of the country east of the main line of the Yazoo & Mississippi valley road is flooded, and in many places the water has gone over the tracks, filling the Yazoo river. The fall in the main channel at Helena, Greenville, Vicksburg and Kansas City is due to the filling up of the delta and the lower White river country. The supreme question is the duration of the flood. If the lower levees along Louisiana and Southeastern Arkansas should hold, which it is believed they will not do, the emptying of the delta and St. Francis basin will be slow. If they break and the river continues to fall at Cairo, the upper St. Francis basin and the delta will be clear of water by May 5th. If this should prove true there will be no difficulty in growing cotton. But breaks in Louisiana and Southeast Arkansas will hold water in that locality until the middle of May, far after the usual time for planting cotton in that territory. The river at Memphis is stationary to-night.

JACKSON, MISS., April 6.—The Governor to-night telegraphed Secretary Alger asking for an appropriation of $100,000 from Congress, which he says will close the crevasse in this State, give employment to all the needy and allow people to work their land thirty days later.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 6.—The Missouri river is rising rapidly, having risen thirteen inches here in the last twenty-four hours. The river is now ten feet above the low-water mark. The indications are that it will continue to rise.

LA CAROSSE WIS., April 6.—The condition of the river is very threatening. The basements of houses along Front street are flooded and the water is still rising rapidly. The tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company are under water. People along the river front are moving to higher ground.

REDFIELD, S. D., April 6.—Henry Struvie and two sons were drowned today near Frankfort this county. This makes six deaths from drowning during the present overflow. The floods exceed anything ever witnessed here. The water in the rivers is eight feet higher than the highest mark heretofore. There has been great loss of stacked grain and stock.

A Child's Tribute.

Longfellow, the "poet of childhood," loved and was loved by the children and his later years were brightened by many proofs of their affection. It would be hard to recall anything more characteristic and touching than a recent occurrence described by a correspondent:

Mr. A. and his family of New York were visiting Westminster abbey. Poets' corner attracted them, of course, and here they paused longest before the bust of the American singer.

Nellie, the elder daughter, carried a rose. As they turned away, she laid it reverently near the gentle face.

Her sister Mabel, a child of 8, was missed from the party a few minutes later. Looking backward, they saw her stand on tiptoe to place something within the marble folds of the drapery.

"What were you doing, Mabel?" the father asked, when she rejoined them.

"Nellie had a rose, and I hadn't anything," the child said bravely, "so I bit off one of my curls and gave Mr. Longfellow that."—Youth's Companion.

Borrowing Her Word.

"I have a piece of news for you," he remarked as he sat down at the table. "Miss De Billion is going to be married."

"I knew that two weeks ago," replied his wife.

"I saw her future husband today."

"Is he handsome?"

"Um—er—he's not what you'd call handsome. He looks artistic."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean what you women mean when you say anything is artistic."

"What do you understand by our use of the word?"

"Why, whenever anything looks very old and very outlandish, you almost invariably say it's artistic."—Detroit Free Press.

Few Die of Old Age.

Only 906 persons in 1,000,000, according to medical authority, die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

Another Bolt.

"What was the trouble between Jibsley and his wife?"

"Oh, the common story—they couldn't agree on the money question."

"Say! It is too bad that politics"—

"Who said anything about politics? The row began because Jibsley insisted that he ought to have at least a third of his salary to spend on himself."—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LEAVING ROYALTY.

Origin of a Peculiar Custom Discussed by Several English Writers.

If Mr. Labouchere continues with his average assiduity to search for the origin of customs that have come down to these days from prehistoric times, his successors in that interesting line of inquiry will have nothing to do but to pore over the pages of his unique publication, London Truth. Whence came this custom of walking backward before royalty? is one of the questions to the solution of which Truth has recently addressed itself with characteristic energy. We do not know that the prosperity or happiness of mankind or the advancement of civilization is involved in this inquiry. We could imagine the nations of the earth going on for ages to come, growing wiser and better in the future, as they have done in the past, and not caring a continental where or when or how that old habit got its start. Indeed it requires no great stretch of the imagination or of the probabilities to picture a time when all royalties shall have walked or been walked off the stage, backward or forward, never to return. Humanity has but to go on as it has been going on for some centuries in order to arrive at the end of the monarchical institutions. But, inasmuch as Truth considers this query worthy of serious consideration, we must conclude that it possesses some importance, some claim to human interest, even though that claim is not within our visual range.

One of Truth's correspondents gravely suggested not long ago that the custom of walking backward before royalty was due to an instinct in man implanted by Providence. In other words, nature is responsible for the habit. In a certain sense this is true. Nature endowed the earliest specimens of the human race with power to walk, and it must have given them that veneration for superiors which prompted them to amble backward before kings and queens.

We suppose nature is to some extent responsible for toadyism in all countries. It is nature that makes the English people "dearly love a lord," and nature causes a great many Americans to make fools of themselves and burlesque their own democratic government whenever they get a chance to pay homage to a titled aristocrat, real or bogus, from the old world. But it is perverted nature, and the growing democratic spirit of the age is getting the better of it.

Another correspondent of Truth, writing from the far east, where he is supposed to have seen much of savage life, makes a philosophical suggestion that seems to us to throw a great flood of light on this question. His notion is that the custom of always turning the face toward royalty originated in the stern necessities of rude and poor people who had little skill in tailoring. He says the first kings were rulers of savage tribes, whose clothing was extremely limited and rarely consisted of more than a scanty garment modeled on the primitive fig leaf. He respectfully submits that when a subject thus appareled had to present himself before royalty, courtesy, not to say decency, would suggest that he should present to the sovereign only that portion of his anatomy which was concealed by clothing. He therefore kept his back averted in approaching and retiring.

This explanation is highly creditable to the rough and simple people from whom modern notions have descended. That necessity long since ceased to exist, but the custom of walking backward survives because etiquette now demands what decency called for when the world was younger.—Washington Post.

Shelley and Fire and Flame.

Unlike most poets, and in this resembling his contemporary Turner in painting, Shelley began with no special love of color, but developed it with his general development. The chief character of Shelley's color is that it is always mingled with light and movement. His is "a green and glowing light like that which drops from folded lilies in which glowworms dwell." It is translucent color, proceeding from some "inmost purple spirit of light," and he seems to be always looking through a rainbow hued cascade. A curious feature in his use of color is the evidently unconscious repetition of the same word within a few lines. The color seems to flash before him and disappear. His colors are fluid, opaline, iridescent. In this, again, as in the "Witch of Altas," strongly resembling Turner's later use of color, they make "a tapestry of fleecelike mist," or "woven exhalation underlaid with lambent lightning fire."

No poet has ever used fire so extensively. "Men scarcely know how beautiful fire is," he says. "Each flame of it is as a precious stone dissolved in ever moving light." He finds the semblance of flame in the unlikeliest places, even in water, for the dew in a flower is like fire, even in the solid marble, for the pyramid of Cestus is a flame. Everywhere he sees color fused with light and in perpetual movement. The whole visible universe is "a dome of many colored glass," which "stains the white radiance of eternity." Shakespeare had hinted that such was his conception of the world, but Shelley worked it out with a convinced sincerity and daring imaginative insight which seem part of the very texture of this fascinating personality whose fit emblem is the flame of the funeral pyre.—Contemporary Review.

East and West Meet In Moscow.

The semioriental city of Moscow makes a more effective background for the crowning of a sovereign than any other town in Christendom. It is a spectacle in itself—a strange jumble of Samarkand and the most progressive of western American cities. It possesses more telephones and general electrical plant than does London, probably, but it has no sewerage system whatever. In some respects it could give lessons in modernity to Birmingham or Glasgow. In others it could learn them from the dervishes of the remotest Sudan.

The east and west tread on each other at every corner of the holy city. It makes a fitting stage for the dramatic series of tableaus which Russia has been preparing for months past. The royal and official guests from abroad, who are to be numbered by thousands, and for that matter, the young imperial couple, who are nominally their hosts, have as little in common with the real Russia, which pays the bills for the festivities, as the bishop of Peterborough has with the unwashed and unlettered monks who beg at the doors of the Slavanski bazaar.—Saturday Review.

Paine's Celery Compound

is the

Best

Spring Medicine

In The World.

It makes the weak strong.
We have it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts
mar 18 tf

Uninflammable Petroleum.

In regard to the efforts which have been made to render petroleum uninflammable, Le Revue Industrielle says that if to 250 gallons of petroleum there be added 550 pounds of common salt, and the mixture be heated to 100 degrees C., there will be collected about 60 gallons of volatile and easily inflammable hydrocarbons, known as benzines; the remaining petroleum is no longer inflammable below 100 degrees C., and, as it contains chloride of calcium, bromide of magnesium, and sulphate of magnesia, its illuminating power is increased. To these 190 gallons of petroleum that have undergone distillation there are added 375 gallons of crude petroleum, this mixture being heated for one hour at 100 degrees C. and afterward allowed to cool to 40 degrees. The 60 gallons of benzine that were previously separated are at this stage added and the whole is again heated up to about 85 degrees. According to the method thus explained, the fuel thereby resulting will be uninflammable below 75 degrees.

Lord Palmerston's Joke.

Mr. H. W. Lucy relates the following anecdote relating to the budget statement of 1861: The budget speech was preceded by a report that the basis of the scheme would be repeal of the tea duty. Just before Mr. Gladstone rose to make his statement, there was handed to Lord Palmerston on the treasury bench the following note from Lord Derby: "My dear Pam—What is to be the great proposal tonight? Is it to be 'tea and turn out?'" "My dear Derby," wrote the premier in reply, "it is not 'tea and turn out.' It is to be 'paper and stationery.'"—St. James Gazette.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Think of it! 10-4 Sheeting at 18 Market street for 11¼ cents per yard. Just received tremendous job in White Goods and Matting to be run off this week. ap 7 tf

Plants for sale—Tomato, Cabbage, Egg Plant, Parsley, Pepper, Pansy, Tuberoses, Chrysanthemums. Expect a large consignment of young Roses and other plants by Wednesday. If in need of any call at 104 South Front street. W. J. Kirkham. mar 28 1m

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92 mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 138 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

M. C. Benson, No 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows, Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House e82

What You Need

IS A NEW SPRING HAT, AND YOU are going to buy one soon. You will make a big mistake if you buy without examining my new stock, which embraces all the latest styles.

apr 4 tf HAMME, THE HATTER.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith. This March 27th, 1897.

apr 4 till my 1 WILLARD SMITH.

Notice.

On account of the withdrawal of Mr. J. H. Bunting from the Sunday arrangement between the down town Druggists, my Drug Store will be open every Sunday hereafter.

JAMES D. NUTT,
apr 4 tf The Druggist.

Announcement.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public that I have purchased of Iredell Meares, Esq., Assignee, the remaining stock of goods in Store No. 28 South Front Street, and henceforth will carry on business at said stand with a new line of

STOVES, STEEL RANGES,
BANNER LAMPS, TINWARE,
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, &C.

New goods to arrive about April 15th. See them.

By strict attention to business I hope to merit a share of your patronage.

N. B.—For a short time I will sell Cook Stoves in stock at cost.

Stoves and Lamps repaired. Soliciting your patronage, I am respectfully,

JAMES H. TAYLOR, Jr.
ap 4 3t

NOTICE.

Mrs. Taylor

—OF—

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

After a few weeks' stay in the Northern Markets has succeeded in selecting and bringing with her the

Most Stylish Trimmed Pattern Hats

ever brought to Wilmington, together with a fine lot of

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings AND Dress Goods.

Our Grand Spring Opening will take place

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH.
FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Mrs Taylor cordially invites all her friends and the public in general to inspect her selections

Polite attention shown to everybody.

Thirty three years of experience in the Millinery business is sufficient guarantee for the selection.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
118 Market Street.
ap 4 tf

TO THE

Southern Baptist Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE

Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service! Quickest Routes! AND A HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
OR
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Portsmouth, Va.
mar 16 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15, TELEPHONE NO 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $2.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Water Ground Meal.

1,000 Bushels Virginia Meal.
1,000 Barrels and Bags Flour.
1,200 Bushels Peanuts.
1,500 Bushels Corn.
1,100 Bushels Feed Oats.
1,200 Pounds Candy.
1,200 Pounds Soaps.

W. B. COOPER,
mar 28 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	March 9th, '96.	March 9th, '97
Deposits	$569,000	$609,000
Surplus and Net Profits	54,300	65,153
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	None.	None.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Installment of Capital paid in October, 1892. ap 4 tf